

*As at 31st March, 2018*

	<i>As at</i>	<i>As at</i>	<i>As at</i>
<i>Notes</i>	<i>31.03.2018</i>	<i>31.03.2017</i>	<i>01.04.2016</i>

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49,388.30      54,119.06      48,716.51

27,282.76	27,282.76	27,282.76
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22,105.54	26,836.30	21,433.75
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49,388.30      54,119.06      48,716.51

## 2-17

DIN : 00330460

*Date: 29.05.2018*

Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary



**SILVER RESORT HOTEL INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED****STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS**

For the year ended March 31, 2018

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
<u>Notes</u>	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>31.03.2018</u>	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>31.03.2017</u>
<b>REVENUE</b>		
Revenue from operations	-	-
Other Income	-	-
<b>Total Income (I)</b>	-	-
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Cost of materials Consumed	-	-
Employee benefits expense	-	-
Finance Costs	-	-
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	-	-
Other expenses	-	-
<b>Total expenses (II)</b>	-	-
<b>Profit before Tax</b>	-	-
<b>Tax Expense</b>		
<u>Earlier Years</u>	-	-
Tax (MAT)	-	-
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	-
<b>Profit for the Year (III)</b>	-	-
<b><u>Other Comprehensive Income</u></b>		
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit & Loss :	-	-
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on Employee Benefits	-	-
<b>Other Comprehensive Income for the Year (IV)</b>	-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the Year (III+IV)</b>	-	-
Earning per equity share ( Face Value of Rs.10/- each)	14	
(1) Basic		
(2) Diluted	-	-

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES****NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

2-17

As per our separate report of even date

For Dewan &amp; Gulati

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Regn. No. 003881N)

CA (Dr) Sunil Gulati

Partner

M No. 082929

Place : New Delhi

Date: 29.05.2018

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors  
Silver Resort Hotel India Private Limited

(Sushil Suri)

Chairman &amp; Managing Director

DIN : 00012028

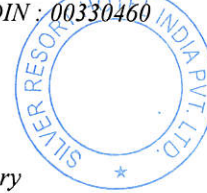
(Dilip Bhagtani)

Chief Financial Officer &amp; Company Secretary

(Madan Gopal Khanna)

Director

DIN : 00330460



**SILVER RESORT HOTEL INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED****CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Notes	Year Ended 31.03.2018	Year Ended 31.03.2017
<b>A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Net Profit/(Loss) before Tax and extraordinary items		-	-
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation for the year		-	-
Tax Expense Prior period		-	-
Finance cost		-	-
Investment incorporated in books		-	-
Dividend Received		-	-
Interest Received		-	-
		-	-
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>		-	-
<b>Changes in current assets and current liabilities</b>			
Trade Receivables		-	-
Current Loans, Advances and other Current Assets		(9.85)	2,204.75
Current liabilities		(4,730.76)	5,402.55
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		(4,740.62)	7,607.30
Tax Expense Prior period		-	-
<b>NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		(4,740.62)	7,607.30
<b>B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipments (Net)		4,733.23	-8,055.28
Purchase of Investments		-	-
Investment in Other Non-Current Assets		-	-
Fixed Deposit		8.73	-5.94
Interest Received		-	-
<b>NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		4,741.96	(8,061.22)
<b>C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Finance cost (net)		-	-
Proceeds (Repayments) of Long Term Borrowings (Net)		-	-
Change in Other Long Term Liabilities & Provisions (Net)		-	455.66
<b>NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		-	455.66
<b>Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents(A+B+C)</b>		1.34	1.74
Cash and Cash equivalents as at beginning of the year		3.44	1.70
Cash and Cash equivalents as at end of the year		4.78	3.44
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents			

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES****NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

As per our separate report of even date

**For Dewan & Gulati**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Regn. No. 003881N)

CA (Dr) Sunil Gulati

Partner

M No. 082929

Place : New Delhi

Date: 29.05.2018



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2-17

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors  
Silver Resort Hotel India Private Limited

(Sushil Suri)

Chairman &amp; Managing Director

DIN : 00012028

(Dilip Bhagatani)

Chief Financial Officer &amp; Company Secretary

(Madan Gopal Khanna)

Director

DIN : 00330460





## **SILVER RESORT HOTEL INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED**

### **1. COMPANY OVERVIEW AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

#### **Company Overview**

Silver Resort Hotel India Private Limited ("the Company") is a Private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and is a subsidiary of the Blue Coast Hotels Limited which has its listing on the BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited. The addresses of its registered office and principal place of business are disclosed in the introduction to the annual report. The Company is in the business of hospitality and is implementing the five star deluxe hotel at Aerocity, Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.

#### **1.1 Basis for preparation of financial statements**

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016, the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), as applicable for the subsidiary companies of a listed company..

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements. The date of transition to Ind AS is April 1, 2016. For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company reported its Financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (hereinafter referred to as 'IGAAP'). The Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 and the opening Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2016 have been restated in accordance with Ind AS for comparative information. Reconciliations and explanations of the effect of the transition from IGAAP to Ind AS on the Company's Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flows are provided by way of a note in the financial statements.

The financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on May29, 2018.

#### **Functional and Presentation Currency**

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

#### **Basis of measurement**

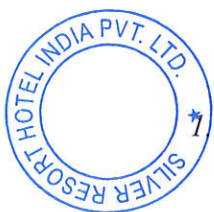
These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise indicated.

#### **Operating Cycle**

Based on the nature of products/activities of the company and normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

#### **1.2 Use of Estimates and Judgements**

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management of the company to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These





estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the year. Examples of such estimates include provisions for doubtful debts, employee benefits, provisions for income taxes, useful life of depreciable assets and provisions for impairments & others.

Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to financial statements.

### **1.3. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)**

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment as recognized in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as the deemed cost as at the transition date pursuant to the exemption under Ind AS 101.

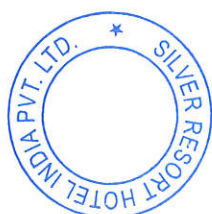
- a) Free hold land is carried at cost. All other items of Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected significant costs of decommissioning, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Expenditure incurred after the PPE have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the costs are incurred.
- b) Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets.
- c) Capital work-in-progress in respect of assets which are not ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising of direct costs, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.
- d) The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Assets to be disposed off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.
- e) Pending the commencement of the commercial operations, all the expenditure are capitalised.

### **1.4 Intangible Assets and Amortisation**

Internally generated Intangible Assets - Research and Development expenditure

Expenditure pertaining to research is expensed as incurred. Expenditure incurred on development is capitalised if such expenditure leads to creation of an asset and/or benefits are expected over more than one period, otherwise such expenditure is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Expenditure providing benefits for more than one period is amortised proportionately over the periods during which benefits are expected to occur.





*Pending the commencement of the commercial operations, all the expenditure are capitalised.*

*Intangible Assets acquired separately*

*Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any. The Company determines the amortisation period as the period over which the future economic benefits will flow to the Company after taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed periodically, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.*

**1.5 Depreciation**

*Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of PPE over its useful life and is provided on a straight-line basis over the useful lives as prescribed in Schedule II to the Act or as per technical assessment.*

- a) Depreciation on fixed assets is provided on straight-line method at the rates prescribed by the schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and in the manner as prescribed by it except assets costing less than Rs. 5000/- on which depreciation is charged in full during the year.*
- b) Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful life on straight line basis, commencing from the date the asset is available to the company for its use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, etc. The amortization method and useful lives are reviewed periodically at end of each financial year.*
- c) Pending the commencement of the commercial operations, all the expenditure are capitalised.*

**1.6. Valuation of inventories**

*Stocks of raw materials and other ingredients have been valued on First in First Out (FIFO) basis, at cost or net realizable value whichever is less, finished goods and stock-in-trade have been valued at lower of cost and net realizable value, work-in-progress is valued at raw material cost up to the stage of completion, as certified by the management on technical basis. Goods in transit are carried at cost.*

**1.7. Foreign Currency Transactions / Translations**

- i) Transactions denominated in foreign currency are recorded at exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction or at rates that closely approximate the rate at the date of the transaction.*
- ii) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.*
- iii) Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.*



- iv) Foreign exchange differences recorded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, as a part of finance cost. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on net basis.
- v) In case of long term monetary items outstanding as at the end of year, exchange differences arising on settlement / restatement thereof are capitalised as part of the depreciable fixed assets to which the monetary item relates and depreciated over the remaining useful life of such assets. If such monetary items do not relate to acquisition of depreciable fixed assets, the exchange difference is amortised over the maturity period / up to the date of settlement of such monetary items, whichever is earlier, and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- vi) Pending the commencement of the commercial operations, all the expenditure are capitalised.

## 1.8 Dividends

Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the company's Board of Directors.

The dividend on the Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares is provided on an annual basis as per the stipulation of Ind AS.

## 1.9 Leases

- i) Leases under which the company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. When acquired, such assets are capitalized at fair value or present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of lease, whichever is lower. Lease under which the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are not transferred to lessee, is classified as operating lease. Lease payments under operating leases are recognized as an expense on a straight line basis in net profit in the statement of profit and loss over the lease term.
- ii) Pending the commencement of the commercial operations, all the expenditure are capitalised.

## 2.0 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

### i) Initial Recognition and measurement

On initial recognition, all the financial assets and liabilities are recognized at its fair value plus or minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability except financial asset or financial liability measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). Transaction costs of financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through the Profit and Loss are immediately recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Pending the commencement of the commercial operations, all the expenditure are capitalised.





ii) **Subsequent measurement**

a) **Financial assets carried at amortised cost**

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit and loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

d) **Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates**

The Company has adopted to measure investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 and carrying amount as per previous GAAP at the date of transition has been considered as deemed cost in accordance with Ind AS 101.

e) **Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or 'other financial liabilities'.

f) Pending the commencement of the commercial operations, all the expenditure are capitalised.

**Financial liabilities at FVTPL**

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Gains or Losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**Other Financial liabilities**

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

iii) **Derecognition of financial instruments**

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.





iv) **Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

*The fair value of financial instruments is determined using the valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.*

*Based on the three level fair value hierarchy, the methods used to determine the fair value of financial assets and liabilities include quoted market price, discounted cash flow analysis and valuation certified by the external valuer.*

*In case of financial instruments where the carrying amount approximates fair value due to the short maturity of those instruments, carrying amount is considered as fair value.*

**2.1 Impairment of Assets**

i) **Financial Assets**

*In accordance with Ind AS 109, the company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss.*

*Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in statement of profit or loss.*

ii) **Non-Financial Assets**

*The carrying amounts of the Company's tangible and intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.*

*The impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case any impairment loss of the revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent a revaluation reserve is available for that asset.*

*The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.*

*When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of revalued assets, such reversal is not recognised.*



## 2.2 **Revenue Recognition**

*Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount can be reliably measured.*

- a) Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The amount disclosed as revenue is exclusive of taxes and duties and net of returns, trade discounts and rebates.*
- b) Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the income is established.*
- c) Pending the commencement of the commercial expenditure, all revenue items are capitalized and credited to respective capital works in progress unless otherwise the law provides a specific treatment for the revenue depending on its nature.*

## 2.3 **Interest**

*Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will be flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.*

*Income from interest is recognized using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.*

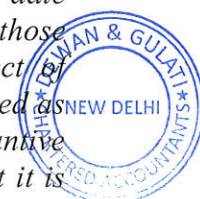
*Pending the commencement of commercial operations, all the expenditure including interest are capitalised.*

## 2.4 **Income Taxes**

*Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is also recognized in equity or other comprehensive income respectively.*

*Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.*

*Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is*





*probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.*

*Minimum Alternate Tax credit is recognised as deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.*

*Pending the commencement of commercial operations, all the expenditure including interest are capitalised.*

## **2.5 Borrowing Costs**

*Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.*

*Pending the commencement of the commercial operations, all the borrowing costs are capitalised.*

## **2.6 Expenditure during construction period**

*Pending the commencement of the commercial operations, all the expenditure are capitalised.*

## **2.7 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

*Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.*

*If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.*

*A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non -occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.*

*Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.*



Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

## 2.8 **Earning per share**

Basic earning per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to the equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating the diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

## 2.9 **Employee Retirement benefits**

### i) Short term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable/available within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages and bonus etc., are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Pending the commencement of the commercial operations, all the employee retirement benefits are capitalised.

### ii) Post – employment benefits

#### Defined contribution plans –

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Pending the commencement of the commercial operations, all the post employment benefits (Defined contribution plans) are capitalised.

#### Defined benefit plans –

##### **Gratuity**

The company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The Gratuity payment plan provides for a lump sum payment to the vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and tenure of employment. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service.

Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each balance sheet date using the projected cost method. Re-measurements comprising of actuarial gains and losses, are recognised in other comprehensive income which are not reclassified to profit or loss in the subsequent periods.

Pending the commencement of the commercial operations, all the post employment benefits (Gratuity) are capitalised.





iii) Long – term employee benefits

**Leave Encashment**

*The liability of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method.*

*Pending the commencement of the commercial operations, all the post employment benefits (Leave encashment) are capitalised.*

**2.10 Segment Reporting**

*The company operates in one reportable business segment i.e. "Hospitality".*

**3.0 Cash and cash equivalents**

*Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with banks that are readily convertible into cash which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.*



SILVER RESORT HOTEL INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED  
NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the year ended March 31, 2018

2 1) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS

a. TANGIBLE ASSETS\*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

DESCRIPTION	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION			CARRYING VALUE	
	As at 01.04.2017	Additions / adjustments during the year	As at 31.03.2018	As at 01.04.2017	Capitalized to CWIP	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
Land	38,053.22	-	38,053.22	-	-	-	38,053.22	38,053.22
Plant and Equipment	2.65	-	2.65	1.40	0.27	1.67	0.97	1.25
Computer Equipment	4.51	-	4.51	2.88	0.42	3.30	1.21	1.63
Office Equipment	0.29	-	0.29	0.25	-	0.25	0.04	0.04
Current Year	38,060.67	-	38,060.67	4.53	0.69	5.22	38,055.44	38,056.14
Previous Year	39,143.51	(1082.84)	38,060.67	3.61	0.92	4.53	38,056.15	-

\* The schedule of fixed assets in relation to the Hotel Project is subject to the disposal of the Appeal and Winding up proceeding against the Company and has a material impact on the Company as a going concern.

b. CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS\*\*

Current Year	15,543.80	(4372.18)	11,171.62	-	-	-	11,171.62	15,543.80
Previous Year	6,404.75	9,139.06	15,543.80	-	-	-	15,543.80	

\*\* Capital Works in Progress includes amounts incurred by the Company for the Delhi Aerocity Hotel Project (Rs 3449.67 Lakh) and transferred to its holding company.





INTANGIBLE ASSETS

c.	Preliminary Expenses	487.95	(360.34)	127.60	-	-	-	127.60	487.95
	Previous Year	487.95	-	487.95	-	-	-	487.95	-

Total (a.+ b+c)

d.	Current Year	54,092.42		54,092.42	4.53	0.69	5.22	49,354.67	54,087.89
	Previous Year	46,036.21	8,056.22	54,092.43	3.61	0.92	4.53	54,087.90	

(i) Land comprises -

Particulars	As at 01.04.2017	Additions / adjustments during the year	As at 31.03.2018
Development charges paid to Delhi International Airport (P) Ltd.(DIAL)	8,030.00	-	8,030.00
Long term Security deposit with DIAL	19,288.78	-	19,288.78
Interest on delayed payments to DIAL	3,792.49	-	3,792.49
License fees to DIAL	6,941.97	-	6,941.97
Total	38,053.23	-	38,053.23

(ii) Capital work-in-progress includes-

Particulars	As at 01.04.2017	Additions / adjustments during the year*	As at 31.03.2018
Interest during implementation	7,481.97	(4698.09)	2,783.88
Legal & Professional Fees	-	14.40	14.40
Preoperative Expenses	1,962.77	247.70	2,210.47
Taxes and duties ***	976.20	0.02	976.22
Building under construction	5,122.86	63.79	5,186.65
Closing Balance	15,543.80	(4372.18)	11,171.62

\*\*\* Taxes and duties include a sum of Rs 424.66 Lakh paid against the demand notice of Rs 2112.22 Lakh which is shown under the head "Contingent Liability"



1) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS

a. TANGIBLE ASSETS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

DESCRIPTION	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION		CARRYING VALUE		
	As at 01.04.16	Additions / adjustments during the year	As at 31.03.2017	As at 01.04.2016	Capitalized to CWIP	As at 31.03.2017	As at 31.03.2017	As at 31.03.2016
Land	39,136.06	(1082.84)	38,053.22	-	-	-	38,053.22	39,136.06
Plant and Equipment	2.65	-	2.65	1.15	0.25	1.40	1.25	1.50
Computer Equipment	4.51	-	4.51	2.26	0.62	2.88	1.63	2.25
Office Equipment	0.29	-	0.29	0.20	0.05	0.25	0.04	0.09
Current Year	39,143.51	(1082.84)	38,060.67	3.61	0.92	4.53	38,056.14	39,139.91
Previous Year	37,616.58	1526.93	39,143.51	2.62	0.99	3.61	39,139.91	-

b. CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS

Current Year	6,404.75	9139.06	15,543.80	-	-	-	15,543.80	6,404.75
Previous Year	5,712.01	692.75	6,404.76	-	-	-	6,404.75	-

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

c. Goodwill								
Preliminary Expenses	487.95	-	487.95	-	-	-	487.95	487.95
Previous Year	403.21	84.73	487.94	-	-	-	487.94	-

Total (a. + b+c)

d. Current Year	46,036.21	8056.22	54092.42	3.61	0.92	4.53	54,087.89	46,032.61
Previous Year	43,731.80	2,304.41	46,036.21	2.62	0.99	3.61	46,032.61	-

(i) Land comprises -

Particulars	As at 01.04.2016	Additions / adjustments during the year	As at 31.03.2017
Development charges paid to Delhi International Airport (P) Ltd.(DIAL)	8,030.00	-	8,030.00
Long term Security deposit with DIAL	19,288.78	-	19,288.78
Interest on delayed payments to DIAL	3,792.49	0.00	3,972.49
License fees to DIAL	8,024.81	(1,082.84)	6,941.97
Total	39,136.08	(1082.84)	38,053.24

(ii) Capital work-in -progress includes-

Particulars	As at 01.04.2016	Additions / adjustments during the year	As at 31.03.2017
Interest during implementation	845.18	6636.79	7,481.97
Legal & Professional Fees	183.52	(183.52)	-
Preoperative Expenses	908.72	1,054.05	1,962.77
Taxes and duties	-	976.20	976.20
Building under construction	4,467.33	655.53	5,122.86
Closing Balance	6,404.75	9139.06	15,543.80





**SILVER RESORT HOTEL INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the year ended March 31, 2018**

		(Rs. in Lakhs)		
		As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017	As at 01.04.2016
<b>3</b>	<b>Other Non Current Assets</b>			
	<u>Unsecured</u>			
	(Considered good)			
	Capital Advances to Contractors	-	-	439.12
	Others (Site Development Advances)	-	-	16.34
		-	-	455.66
<b>4</b>	<b>INVESTMENTS (CURRENT)</b>			
	<u>Investments in Mutual Funds</u>			
	<u>Non Trade Investments</u>			
	<u>Quoted</u>			
	43,007 Units (PY - 43,007 Units) of Birla Sun Life Cash Plus	0.10	0.10	0.10
	[Market value Rs 260.51 (PY Rs. 242.77) per unit]			
	4,828 Units (PY - 4,828 Units) of DSP Black Rock Mutual Fund Collection Account	0.10	0.10	0.10
	[Market value Rs 2318.11 (PY Rs. 2162.16) per unit]			
	4,623 Units (PY - 4,623 Units) of Franklin Templeton MF High Value Collection Account	0.10	0.10	0.10
	[Market value Rs 2426.05 (PY Rs. 2289.48) per unit]			
	3,306 Units (PY - 3,306 Units) of HDFC Cash Management Fund-Savings Plan-Growth	0.10	0.10	0.10
	[Market value Rs 3379.23 (PY Rs. 3154.79) per unit]			
	46,640 Units (PY - 46,640 Units) of ICICI Prudential Liquid - Regular Plan - Growth	0.10	0.10	0.10
	[Market value Rs 240.16 (PY Rs. 223.85) per unit]			
	3,4019 Units (PY - 3,4019 Units) of Kotak Liquid Scheme Plan A - Growth	0.10	0.10	0.10
	[Market value Rs 3290.64 (PY Rs. 3106.36) per unit]			
	2,833 Units (PY - 2,833 Units) of Reliance Liquid Fund - Treasury Plan - Growth	0.10	0.10	0.10
	[Market value Rs 3953.98 (PY Rs. 3685.50) per unit]			
	21,959 Units (PY - 21,959 Units) of SBI Premier Liquid Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	0.50	0.50	0.50
	[Market value Rs 2545.69 (PY Rs. 2376.08) per unit]			
	3,743 Units (PY - 3,743 Units) of Tata Liquid Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	0.10	0.10	0.10
	[Market value Rs 2989.89 (PY Rs. 2789.43) per unit]			
	177,5310 Units (PY - 28,736,384 Units) of UTI Liquid - Cash Plan- Institutional - Growth	0.35	4.72	700.01
	[Market value Rs 2656.65 (PY Rs. 2476.65) per unit]			
		1.65	6.02	701.31
	Aggregate value of quoted investment	1.65	6.02	713.45
	Aggregate market value of quoted investment	1.69	6.17	713.45
	Investments are stated at cost of acquisition.			
<b>5</b>	<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>			
	<u>Balances with banks</u>			
	i) Current Accounts	3.74	11.06	5.12
	ii) Bank Balances held as -			
	- Fixed Deposit	2.33	2.33	1.50
	Cash on hand	1.04	1.11	0.20
		7.11	14.50	6.82
<b>6</b>	<b>OTHER CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
	<u>Unsecured</u>			
	(Considered good)			
	(i) Amount with Registry of High Court of Delhi	0.00	0.24	550.00
	(ii) Advances recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received	6.75	2.40	417.18
	(iii) Interest Accrued But Not Due	0.15	0.15	0.95
	(iv) Balances with revenue authorities	4.33	4.14	0.04
	(v) Input of Service Tax	0.00	-	550.45
	(vi) Advances to Staff	13.64	3.72	1.49
		24.87	10.65	1,520.11

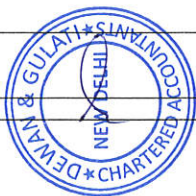
**7. 1. STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY**

**A. Equity Share Capital**

	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017		As at April 1, 2016	
	Nos. of Shares	Amount (Rs./Lakhs)	Nos. of Shares	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	Nos. of Shares	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)
<u>Authorised</u>						
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 - each	38,00,00,000	38,000.00	38,00,00,000	38,000.00	38,00,00,000	38,000.00
<u>Issued, Subscribed &amp; paid up</u>						
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 - each	27,35,10,000	27,351.00	27,35,10,000	27,351.00	27,35,10,000	27,351.00

Reconciliation of the numbers and amount of Equity shares -

For the year ended	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017		As at April 1, 2016	
	Nos.	Amount (Rs./Lakhs)	Nos.	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	Nos.	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)
Outstanding at beginning of the year	27,35,10,000	27,351.00	27,35,10,000	27,351.00	27,35,10,000	27,351.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of year	27,35,10,000	27,351.00	27,35,10,000	27,351.00	27,35,10,000	27,351.00



**SILVER RESORT HOTEL INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the year ended March 31, 2018**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

As at 31.03.2018 As at 31.03.2017 As at 01.04.2016

**B. Shareholders holding more than 5% shares -**

**i) Equity Shares**

Name of Shareholder	As at 31.03.2018		As at 31.03.2017		As at 01.04.2016	
	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
Blue Coast Hotels Ltd.	18,85,10,000	68.92	18,85,10,000	68.92	18,85,10,000	68.92
IFCI LTD.	8,50,00,000	31.08	8,50,00,000	31.08	8,50,00,000	31.08

**C. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to each class of Shares and terms of redemption :**

The company has only one class of shares referred as equity shares. The equity shares are having a par value of Rs. 10 - each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

**D. Shares in respect of each class in the company held by its holding company or its ultimate holding company including shares held by subsidiaries or by associates of the holding company or the ultimate holding company in aggregate.**

Name of Shareholder	31.03.2018		31.03.2017	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Blue Coast Hotels Ltd.	18,85,10,000	68.92	18,85,10,000	68.92

**E. Since incorporation, no Equity Share has been issued pursuant to any contract without payment being received in cash. Further the company has neither allotted any share by way of bonus shares, nor it had bought back any Equity Share during aforesaid period.**

**F. No call is unpaid as on 31.03.2018**

**G. No shares have been forfeited by the company during the year.**

**Other Equity**

For the year ended March 31, 2018

Reserves & Surplus							(Rs. in Lakhs)
Particulars	Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserved	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Other items of other comprehensive income	Total
Balance as at 1st April 2017	-	-	-	(68.24)	-	-	(68.24)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	-	-	-	(68.24)	-	-	(68.24)
For the year ended March 31, 2017							
Reserves & Surplus							
Balance as at 1st April 2016	-	-	-	(68.24)	-	-	(68.24)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(68.24)	-	-	(68.24)
Balance as at 31 March 2017	-	-	-	(68.24)	-	-	(68.24)

**OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (NON-CURRENT)**

Payable to Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) for hotel project land - Refer Note 9(a)	10,052.02	6,567.36	7650.19
Provision of interest - Disputed - Refer Note 9(b)	110.90	3,595.57	3484.66
	10,162.93	10,162.93	11,134.85

a. During the year, the Company has filed an appeal before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi challenging the alleged termination of the Development Agreement and Infrastructure Development Services Agreement. Pursuant to the Arbitral Tribunal Award, DIAL has deposited a sum of Rs 7698.66 Lakh with the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in a representative suit filed by the creditors of the Aerocity Hotel Project. Further, DIAL has also filed a winding up petition against the Company for recovery of Rs 9588.97 Lakh towards the licence fee, advance development cost and interest etc thereon which was challenged by the Company before the Hon'ble High Court and the Hon'ble High Court was pleased to grant a stay in an appeal filed by the Company against the Order of the Single Judge. Pending the disposal of the Appeals, no provision for licence fee and interest on overdue payments has been made after the date of alleged termination.

b. Provision of interest includes an amount of Rs 110.91 Lakh (PY RS 110.91 Lakh) towards the claim of the Concept Design Architect Wimberley Allison Tong & Goo (UK) Ltd. (WATG) which had invoked an arbitration against the Company seeking payment of alleged fees for project drawings not delivered with respect to the Delhi Hotel Project. WATG has filed an Execution Petition (EP) against the Company seeking execution of the award of the Sole Arbitrator. The EP is also pending disposal.

**OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES**

Accrued Salaries & benefits	12.37	12.21	51.92
Other payables*	11,928.27	16287.60	9876.36
Statutory Liabilities:-			
Tax Deducted at Source	1.98	13.22	10.28
Other Fees	-	360.34	360.34
	11,942.61	16,673.37	10,298.90

\* includes spent by the co-developer on behalf of the Company for implementing the Delhi Aerocity Hotel Project as per the Agreement

**CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (TO THE EXTENT NOT PROVIDED FOR)**

**Other liabilities for which the company is contingently liable**

(i) Advances from unit holders for booking of commercial space within the Hotel (Refer Note 11(i))	16,504.88	17,857.87	19,398.52
(ii) Show Cause Notice from Service Tax Department (Refer Note 11(ii))	2,112.22	2,112.22	2,112.22
	18,617.10	19,970.09	21,510.74

(i) The Company is a Confirming Party in the Agreements executed by the Co-developer with the Unit holders for Aerocity Hotel Project

(ii) Recoverable from the co-developer





**SILVER RESORT HOTEL INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED****NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the year ended March 31, 2018

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**PAYMENT TO STATUTORY AUDITORS**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2018	31.03.2017
Audit Fee	6.00	6.00
GST Service Tax	1.08	0.84
Swachh Bharat Cess	0.00	0.03
Krishi Kalyan Cess	0.00	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.08</b>	<b>6.90</b>

13 **INCOME TAX**

As required by Indian Accounting Standard "Income-taxes" i.e. (Ind-AS) issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, deferred tax asset on accumulated losses, is not recognized as a matter of prudence.

14 **EARNING PER SHARE :**

	31.03.2018	31.03.2017
Profit (Loss) for the year		-
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for Basic earning per share	27,35,10,000	27,35,10,000
Basic earnings per share in rupees (face value - Rs.10 per share)	-	-

15 **RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

Disclosure as required by the accounting standard "Related Party Disclosures" (AS-18) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India are given here under :

<b>a. Related Parties</b>	<b>Name</b>	
i. Holding Company	Blue Coast Hotels Limited	
ii. Key Management Personnel	Mr. Dilip Bhagtani - Chief Financial Officer Mr Shivam Kumar - Company Secretary (upto 17.03.2018)	
iii. Relatives of Key Management personnel with which the company has transactions during the period	Nil	
iv. Entities over which key management personnel relatives of key management personnel are able to exercise significant influence with which the Company has transactions during the period		
<b>b. Transaction with Related parties</b>	<b>Nature of transaction</b>	<b>Amount</b>
i. Holding Company ( Blue Coast Hotels Ltd)	Trade Advances	-
	Closing balance	-
	Maximum balance outstanding during the year	-
ii. Associate Company	Nil	
iii. Key Management Personnel	Remuneration Perquisites	34.57
	Closing balance (Payable)	
	Recoverable	-
	Maximum balance outstanding during the year	-
iv. Entities over which key management personnel relatives of key management personnel are able to exercise significant influence with which the Company has transactions during the period.	Capital commitments	-
	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2018 (Payable Recoverable)	-
	Maximum balance outstanding during the year - Receivable	-

16 **OTHERS SIGNIFICANT DISCLOSURES**

a) In the opinion of directors, all the assets, except stated otherwise, have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the books of accounts and the provision for depreciation and for all known liabilities is adequate and considered reasonable.

b) Previous year figures have been regrouped and rearranged

c) Previous year figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to suit the present year layout by making the suitable adjustment in the respective accounting heads

17 **FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF Ind AS**

This financial statement is the first financial statement that has been prepared in accordance with Ind AS together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31st March 2017, as described in the summary of significant Accounting Policies. The transition to Ind AS has been carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101- 'First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards' with 1st April 2016 as the transition date.

This note explains the exemptions availed by the company on first time adoption of Ind AS and the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements as at 1st April 2016 and financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2017 in accordance with Ind AS 101.



**SILVER RESORT HOTEL INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED**

**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**For the year ended March 31, 2018**

**Exemptions applied**

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has, accordingly, applied following exemptions:

a) The Company has elected to consider carrying amount of all items of property, plant and equipments measured as per Indian GAAP as recognized in the financial statements as at the date of transition, as deemed cost at the date of transition. The effect of consequential changes arising on the application of other Ind AS has been adjusted to the deemed cost of Property, Plant & Equipment.

b) The Company has adopted to measure investments in subsidiaries at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 and therefore has measured such investments in its separate opening Ind AS balance sheet at carrying amount as per Indian GAAP at the date of transition in accordance with Ind AS 101.

c) The Company has availed the exemption of fair value measurement of financial assets or liabilities at initial recognition and accordingly will apply fair value measurement of financial assets or liabilities at initial recognition prospectively to transactions entered into on or after 01st April 2016.

d) The estimates at 1st April 2016 and at 31st March, 2017 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the following items under Indian GAAP did not require estimation:

- Fair values of Financial Assets & Financial Liabilities
- Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model
- Discount rates

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions as at 1st April, 2016 and 31st March, 2017.

**Disclosure as required by Ind AS 101- First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards**

No Change

**Reconciliation of Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2017**

No Change

**5. Statement of cash flows**

The transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS has not had a material impact on statement of cash flows.

